NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Financial Masures Proposed in the House.

Provision for the National Debt and War Expenses.

\$529,500,000 Wanted for the Support of the Army.

Necessity for Thoroughly Overhauling the Navy Department.

The Senate Sliding Scale Whis-

Coneral Grant to be the Democratic Nominee for the Presidency,

WASHINGTON, Feb, 2, 1864. PO RTED REBEL INVASION—THE DESIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

apt to create a panic to-day, by despate from Harrisburg announcing that the robel Imboden was advancing through Maryland towards Pennsylvania, was mayailing. The canard is attributed to the same parties ed the story of the readiness of all the rebe Sicials in Richmond to avail themselves of the President's esty proclamation. It is true, however, that the rebel siderable force in the Shenandoah valley; but sements are accurately known, and the military

one in a different direction. Reliable advices nd show that the Jeff. Davis concern is Mon, and by superior strategy in the opening of the spring campaign to achieve a victory over one of our armies in he field, with the last hope of thus affording to the Emperor of France a pretext for intervention.

The suggestions recently made in the columns of the BREALD in regard to the necessity of raising by taxation our to five hundred millions of dollars to defray the ordidebt, a portion of the extraordinary expense be payment of the national liabilities, thus maintaining ing the immense outlay attending the war for the ession of the rebellion, were to-day embodied in a tion introduced by Hon. Freeman Clarke, directing he Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the ne tate and national, to three hundred millions of dollars. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

of the army for the year ending June, 1865, appropriates
6829,500,600, as follows:
Advance bounties to volunteers \$5,000,000
Rataine and organizing volunteers 5 000 000
Pay of the regular army 10,000,000
ray of rolunteers
Bubaistence of volunteers
Quartermasters' supplies 60,000
Incidentals
Cavalry and artillery horses 21.000.000
Transportation 40,000
Commissary quarters for officers 5,000,000
Clothing, equipage, &c 58,000,000
Medical and hospital department 9,000,000
Armament of fortifications 2.000,000
Ordnance and stores 20,000,000
Manufacture of arms 2,500,000
Purchase of gunpowder and lead 2,000,000
Repairs of arsenals 2,000,000

whiskey and cotton. The bill was reported to-day, with stricken out, and also the additional tax of one and a half cent per pound on cotton, and that the following On all spirits manufactured and removed for sale or consumption from January 1 to July 1, sixty cents per

and after January 1, 1865, eighty cents.

This tax includes the original tax of twenty cents. these amendments, and the extra tax on rectified spirits ries to continue distilling, with a view of realizing the increased price occasioned by the increased tax.

It is said that in a democratic Congressional caucus re cently held a resolution was adopted to ignore the whole question of slavery in the address to be issued, and also The only opposition offered was by a few of the poace democrats. This indication of a radical tendency in the ocratic organization was followed to-day by a straight out anti-slavery speech from Senator Sherman, fore conservative leadership, and a positive adherence to progressive radicalism. It is said in republican circles here that the nomination of Gen. Grant by the democrate will compel the republican party to make Mr. Chase in-stead of Mr. Licoln their candidate.

THE NAVAL EXPENDITURES,
An animated discussion has been maintained for some
time in the Naval Committee of the Senate relative to an investigation of naval exponditures. The friends of the department in the committee are zealously combatting the proposition to examine into the purchases for the navy, and the debate to-day was characterized by manifesrests of the country demand a concurrence on the part of the Senate with the views presented by the chairman of

THE DISCUSSION ON THE CONFISCATION QUESTION The debate on the amendments to the explanatory Con-fication act still continues to occupy the morning hour in the House daily. It would be a relief to have this subject portant reports from committees, and the speeches daily inflicted upon the House are but rehashes of what has

and a nuisance The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the

James Duane Doty, to be Governor of Utab.

Edward A. Rollins, of New Hampsbire, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

John N. Goodwin, of Maine, Governor of Arizona.

John Boseman Kerr, of Maryland, Deputy Solicitor of the Court of Claims. D. D. Porter, Rear Admiral in the Navy from July 4, 1863, Captain John Rodgers, Commodore in the Navy from

Captain John Rodgers, Commodore in the Navy from June 17, 1863. Captain Stephen C. Rourn, Commodore in the Navy from July 16, 1863. Horace N. Trumbull, Collector of Customs for the dis-trict of Stonington, Connecticut, vice Palmer, deceased. Newton Edwards, Governor of Dakota. Amos Reed, Secretary of the Territory of Utah. W. A. Woods, of Iowa, Hospital Chapisin, under the act

of May, 1862.

O. H. Irish, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah.

THE GUNBOAT BUTAW. to leave for the blockading fleet off Wilmington, on Thurs-day. It is believed by the Department that she will

TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES lone upon trade in West Virginia, and is preparing libe the opinion of the military commanders, it can be done

have revoked and annulled their decision to disregard the THE SALE OF WRECES AT NORPOLE.

Parties purchasing the wrecks to be sold at the Norfolk days in which to remove them, the full payment to be made at the expiration of thirty days from the date of

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1864.
The Hon. George Read Riddle, from Delaware, appeared

THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

Mr. Summen, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, asking Congress to exercise its constitutional power for the immediate

Referred to the Committee on Signery and Freedmen.
THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Mase., a resolution was agreed to instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the military administration of affairs in Alexandria, and especially the system of military police there established.

The joint resolutions, complimentary to Commodore Cadwalader Ringgold and the officers and men of his command, were, on motion of Mr. Hicks, taken up and passed.

command, were, on motion of Mr. Highs, taken up and passed.

The joint resolutions of thanks to General George H. Thomas and the officers and men of his command, were, on motion of Mr. NESMITH, passed.

INCREASE OF SALARIES OF CONSULS, ETC.

Mr. Freshnen, (rep.) of Me., presented papers relating to an increase of the salaries of Consuls at Glasgow, Nassau, Lyons, Sydney, Liverprool, Shauphae, and Malta; and a communication in relation to destitute citizen passengers left in foreign countries by robel pirates. Referred to the Committee on the Commerce.

THE BARKEUT HILL

Mr. COWAR, (rep.) of Pa., presented the memorial of the Board of Trate of Philadelshia, remonstrating against the passage of the Bankrupt Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

COMMITTEE.

CONVERTING CAPTURED INDIANS INTO SOLDIERS.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Jowa, introduced a bill providing for the mustering of the Sioux Indian captives into the service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Grade of Lieutenant general was received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

beretotore he would, rather than retract a word, make his assertions more emphatic.

Mr. Deolitis, (rep.) of Wis., said that, from the declarations made to-day, as well as those made by the Senator from New Hampshire two years ago, and those made when he introduced his resolution for a committee, it was apparent to every reasonable mind that, be active from the belief already made up in his mind that there is corruption in the Navy Bepartment—transactions of traud in the department, as well as upon the department. it was apparent to every reasonable mind that, he acts from the belief already made up in his mind that there is corruption in the Navy Pepartment—manactions of traud in the department, as well as upon the department. He declares in substance that the departments were greater enemies in this war than the enemies in the field, and, saying this, he moves an investigation into the conduct of naval atlairs. He gravely charges that the proposed annual expenditures in this department are in the aggregate greater than the expenses of the navies of the civilized world, with two petty exceptions, Italy an I Denmark. If this be true, an investigation should be made in every branch of the Navy Pepartment, in order to give the whole truth to the country. This inquiry must, if directed to any useful purpose, be thorough and searching, and must apply to the building of steamships, vessels, guns, and everything connected with the Navy Popartment, for the purpose, if possible, of reducing these gigantic naval expenditures. He desired light on the subject. Everybody knew that disappointed office sickers and contractors were constantly filling our ears with stories of corruptions in the various departments. He doubted not that the departments were often at ready and anxious to ferret out abuses and frauds. He undertook to say that the heads of departments were often as ready and anxious to ferret out abuses as any Senator on this floor. What he desired was that justice should be done to the heads of the departments as well-as to the country. The people must entertain confidence in their rulers, or the country would po fast to rain. He gave notice, without wisning to press his resolution, that if the Committee of Investigation did not request the appearance of some one before it to represent the department be should insist upon the action of the Senate.

Mr. Hark said the matter was better than it was before, as the Senator from Wisconsin now says, if the committee of the Navy as in any other department of the government better t

freedom to the wives, children and relatives of slave recruits belonging to disklyal masters, being under consideration.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, said the bill presents not only the question of the empicyment of negroes in the military service, but in its legical consequence the emancipation of the whole African race within our country. It proposes in express words to arm, equip and muster persons of African descent into the military service of the United States on the same terms, other than bounty, allowed to the soldiers in the regular and volunteer service. It made no distinction between those held as alaves and those who were free. It guaranteed to every man who entered the military service the freedom of himself, his mother, his wile and children, and made no distinction between they slaves of robels and of loyal citizens. Had Congress and the President power to employ slaves in the military service? Could we emanulpate them as a punishment to the robels, or as a reward for military service? If these powers existed, to what extent should we exercise them? These questions presented the real problem of the war, to solve which required more than human wisdom. It devolved upon us now to pass upon a guarantee and pledge which honor and good faith will never hereafter allow the faction to withdraw: a pledge which, if redeemed, will, in its legical consequences, in a short period, make every human being within our limits free, in the discussion of this question it becomes vital that we examine our power. The race whose military service we require has yielded forced labor, unrequired tolit to us for generations. If we now induce them to mour the risk of death and wounds in war upon a promise of emancipation, and do not redeem that promise, we add periddy to wrong. The soldier who has worn our uniform and served under our flag should not hereafter labor as a siave; nor would it be tolerated that his mother, wife or child should be the property of another. The guarantee of the repolyment of the siave as a solde

those connected with him by domestic ties, then, in the name of God and humanity, do not employ him as a solider. It was clear that we were all war with these rebels, and that they had the same, rights as other enemies, and no others. Their claim as belligerents, and their recognition as such by our government, secured them the rights of belligerents, and no others. But they could not cut off their allegiance to the constitution and demand the rights under it. They could no longer quote the constitution against us, when, by the magnitude of the robellion, they had secured the rights and position of enemies. As war now exists and armies are arrayed against each other, battles fought, and victories and defeats alternate, he asked if new laws were not brought into operation. By what laws shall the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents be regulated? War was itself a suspension of powers and duties of courts and civil laws within the limits of its operations. But yet war was not, in modern times, among Christian nations, lawless. It had its code, just as the civil law had. When you talked to him about the constitutional rights of hese robels, his answer was, that they had nove. The h y recognition of Great Britain and our own acquiescence have secured them the rights of war, and by the laws of war must our powers and duties as a civilized nation be tested. To quote the constitution in behalf of these enemies is a perversion of language. They have appealed to force. We can only reply by force. They renounce the constitution, laws, connections and compromises, and appeal to the laws of war. They have appealed to free. We can only reply by force. They renounce the constitution, have, connections and compromises, and appeal to the laws of war. As a must be a we were no longer restrained by the constitution. Before discussing our power to manufage a manufage and the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, they could receive the respected on the word enemies. The rebels claim that all the people within the slaveholding St

House of Representatives.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION MILL.

Mr. SERVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June, 1865. On

Mr. Half, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Claims reported back Mr. Fenton's bill to facilitate the paymen of bounties, arrears of pay due to wounded and deceased soldiers, &c.

Mr. SCREECK, (rep.) of Chio, remarked

soldiers. &c.

Mr. Sonranck, (rep.) of Obio, remarked that this sulject was now under consideration by the Committee of
Military Affairs, and to say the loast it was disrespent
to the committee to take the bill from their possession

to the committee to take the bill from their possession in this way.

Mr. Fannos thought this was a mere matter of pride on the part of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Schrince.—Not at all.

Mr. Halr observed that the passage of this bill would save time, and urged its uccessity.

Mr. Spainns, (rep.) of Ohio, said the accounts could be settled in sixty days under this bill; otherwise it would require twelve months.

The bill was passed. It provides that, on the death of officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and other enlisted mea, it shall be the duty of the proper officer to furnish to the Scoond Anditor a critical statement, date of death, and full particulars of the military bistory of the deceased, together with the amount of arrears of pay, bounty, clothing, &c., to be paid on certificate by any paymaster of the army; the same course to be pursued in case of the person dying in hospital. All pay and bounties under the act of March, 1863, due to persons discharged, or who may be discharged from the army within two years by reason of wounds, shall be admitted by the Commissioner of Pensions under the the army.

On motion of Mr. FREEMAN CLARKE, (rep.) of N. Y.,

government and sustain the pending resolution, because it least interfered with the act of 1862.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawrs in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill-to amend the Eurolment act.

Mr. Schence, (rep.) of Obio, explained the substitute which the Committee on Military Affairs have prepared. It was in the main the bill of the Senate, with the exceptions, among others, that while the Senate interease the commutation to four hundred dollars, the committee ieave the clause precisely as it is in the law of 1862, at three hundred dollars. The Senate bill contains a provision locking to the exhaustion of the draft, while the House provides for a continuous enrolment, or for the eurolment of those who may from time to time become liable to the draft, that it contravened the provisions of the constitution, which clearly provided for calling out the national forces; second, it struck with an armed hand at the sovereignty of the States; third, it tended to establish a military arristocracy and a centralized military form of government in place of the compromises of the constitution, tourth, it was unjust, making unfair distinctions between different classes of American citizens; fifth, it had beer fairly tried and found to be an expensive and dangerous innovation ending in failure. He proposed to amend the Conscript law by striking out all that related to a draft and bringing in a new bill providing for an enrolment of all persons liable to military duty in the United States, and for the arrest of all deserters and prevention of desertion.

Mr. Davis, (rep.) of N. Y., eald the country could not

Ricovallow, Maynard, Hamilton—men who stood as much higher than the gentleman as heaven was above hell, whose names would live in the history of the Ambrican people, while the gentleman will be "unwept, unhonored and unsung." The gentleman had spoken of the brave men in the rebellion; but our soldiers, who had bared their breasts to the rebells, were characterized by him as robbers and thieves. Nothing was said against Jeff. Davis and his maranders. He had been assaulted by the gentleman in a maner as unjust that he felt compelled to throw back the insinuation in the gentleman's teeth, and to tell him it was false and untrue. When the soldiers now fighting our battles return to their homes they will sink the gentleman and all like him in an intamy so protound, a damuation so deep, that the hand of resurrection cannot reach them.

Mr. J. W. ALLEM (opp.) of ill, replied, saying the gentleman had placed him in a false position. He reiterated the charge that Mr. Anderson owed his election to federal bayonets. Judge Trimble, who opposed the gentleman in the cucus, was locked up in prison during the election, and the day after was turned loose. The election was influenced by the military order of General Hurlbut. The length, breadth and heighth of that gentleman's professions consist of abuse of Jeff. Davis rather than love for the 'Inion and the constitution of the country. As for himself, he was elected by a majority of six thousand from a district which had sent a larger quota to the war than any other. But he was threatened with the vengeance of returned soldiers, and it was charged that he said our soldiers were roboters. Were any man of character to make such an assertion he would pronounce it false. As to his volting against Mr. Smith's resolution, which declared that there were only two pastises—patriots and traitors—ber thought there were more than two paties. There were men here who belonged to the great lemocratic party, who were unwilling to admit that there might be a sprinkling of good Union men on the

proceed in his remarks.

Mr. Perry, (opp.) of N. J., objected.

Mr. Andreason said be did not intend to carry the war into Africa, but only into Fgypt. (Laughter.)

The committee rose and the House adjourned at half-past four P. M.

United States Supreme Court.
Washington, Feb. 2, 1864.
Greene C Bronson et al., vs. the La Crosse and Milwaukeo Railroad Company.—The argument in this case is
being continued in the Supreme Court to-day.

MISS DICKINSON ON THE STUMP.

MR. SEWARD DENOUNCED.

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS OF THE UNION

HOW TRIUMPHS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED.

GRANT AND HIS TAGLES TO VICTORY.

THE FIGET AMONG THE CLOUDS.

Cooper Institute to greet again Miss Dickinson on ber fresh appearance among us as a public speaker. The fame of her previous efforts, her trenchant and convincof the day, but of setting the claims of our generals in true light before the people, drew together such crowds

well. Her voice was in first rate order, every syllable being heard and feit in all parts of the hall. She spoke

The battie of Gettysburg, like myriads of other battles in this war, is distinguished for the noble self sacrifice is shown by our soldiers. Thus element of honorable self-sacrifice is a great thing for us as a people. I never meet a common soldier without the profundest respect. (Applause.) Ferhaps he gets over the ground haitingly, or perchance, some ill cast builet has made his face beautiful forever by a ghastly sow. (Applause.) He nation honors him tiving—moura him the private of the nation honors him tiving—moura him the private of the control of the people should be ground. The nation honors him tiving—moura him the private of the control of the people by the people and for the people will be received. This struggle that the American idea of liberty is not for a class, not for a caste, not for a color. We would not understand that freedom and despotism had at last met on a little parrow ledge, from whence there was no retreat—where no either could pass the other, or where one or the other must dash downwards to everlasting and terrible death. That day the President sent out his message for 75,000 meo. saying that he would not understand there with a lacery in the States, we had a general who will be nameiess here to night, and nameies for every order. Claughter and applause.) We had a general would not better tirguish, and the here to the color of the people in the manage of the faint of the proper of the faint of the proper of the faint of the proper of the faint of the faint of the proper of the proper of the faint of the proper of t

as well be us." and at last we hear the voice of the people, solemn and sorrowful, responding, "You have suffered enough, you have endured enough, henceforth we will stand out of the way and let you fight for your own manhood and race." (Applause.) When Pennsylvanis was invaded and Philadelphia threatened, while white men sat down hagging over bounty and double pay to defend their own homes, black men, without bounty, without pay, without he promise of any—twe companies, two hundred in all—rushed to the beleaguered capital and first entered the race of life or death. (Applause.) Soldiers of the Union, they should be paid as such. They should own the soil rightfully, theirs by centuries of labor. It is but simple justice—the payment of a long debt for generations of unrequited toil. These slaves are declared free, but not men. They are released from labor, but are given no land on which to live—their liberty, but no rights, guaranteed to them. We have no right to leave these black men in any such hands. Congress is bound to demand payment for the losees of the past and security for the country in the future. Shall these slaveholders, beginning without cause, without provocation, this most foul and infamous of all rebellions, carrying it on through years, drenching the land in blood—shall these slavemasters be compelled to pay their share of this trouble? Shall they not? Will you

hands. Congress is bound to demand payment for the losees of the past and security for the country in the feture. Shall these slaveholders, beginning without cause, without provocation, this most foul and infamous of all rebellions, carrying it on through years, drenching the land in blood—shall these slavemasters be compelled to pay their share of this trouble? Shall they not? Will you tax every laboring man at the North to pay his share of this debt, and let every aristocratic slaveholder go free? Take the only kind of property that will really de them damage. Take their four millings of slaves and let their debt be cancelled. Do not simply deduce the glaves of the rebeis to be freemen, but liberate every slave in every State, in every Territory held by the United States jurisdiction, and let us proclaim. In unmistakable terms that from this time the nation is to be a nation of free men. (Applause.) We want no compromise of any kind, in any shape, in any way whatever. Says that man whom some people believe to be the power behind the throne in Washington, "He would be glad to see these vacant seats in the Senate chamber and the hall of the House filled by our absent brothers." Never! That means that Mr. Jeff. Davis, Mr. Stephens, Beauregard, Slidell, Toombs—the men who have stood up against us for three years of time—the men who have drepched the land in blood—the men who have burthened us with a debt under which the country will stagger for centuries to come—the men who have cast the shadows of this contest over every hearthstone all over the land—it means that these men shall come in and sit down side by side with traitors he may; it is a fit place for him; but loyal people are never going to. (Applause.) Young men, your country calls you, has need for you. At Vicksburg a boy ran to our lines, was seized, carried back, and left to die, and when dying, being asked if he had anything to say, he cried out clearly, "Hurrah! I am glad to die for the dear old dlag," and died. Young men, you are wanted to take the

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Desperate Fight at Smithfield, Va.

iver and Pagan creek to Smithfield, to join an expedition up the Chuckituk, under General Graham, to destroy ovisions, supplies, a signal station and smuggling depot men and one nowitzer, under Captain Lee, march to Chuckituk. When five miles be youd Smithfield, they encountered a rebel force

two hundred strong, with two pieces of artillery, routing them; but receiving false information of a heavy force between them and Chuckituk, returned to Smithfield and sent for the armed transport Smith Briggs, which owing to a log, did not arrive till half-past twelve. On Monday the enemy, five hundred strong, with four Smithfield, entrenched.

They held out against several furious attacks and charges from the enemy until the Smith Briggs arrived. The enemy were repulsed in each attack with heavy loss. of which Capt. Lee refused.

board, when the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon them. The chief engineer was wounded, and the econd engineer is missing. This prevented the beat

ming across the river. The others were captured, among them Capt. F. A. Rowe, who was wounded.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was eighty. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was one hundred

Soon after the capture of the Smith Briggs she was blown up with a tremendous explosion.

MEADE'S ARMY.

Mr. Wm. Young's Despatch.

SOLDIERS ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
Orderly Serge-int James M. Hambleton and privat accidentally killed while riding on a military railroad train and passing under a bridge, between Washington Hambleton had just gone up to warn the men of that battery to be careful while the train was passing under the bridges, and was killed when giving that warning. This battery, commanded by Captain M. R. Pierce, was mustered in at Elmira about a week since, and is composed of volunteers who are not yet armed. It argues well for them that they had no guards while on Hamb eton and Salls were veterans , who had served two

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 2, 1864. There is no official confirmation of the reported fight on the south side of the Rapidan with a large body of deserters last week. It is nevertheless known that a feelments in General Lee's army, and it is not improbable that the firing heard was caused by preventing one of them from escaping.

The enemy's pickets are frequently changed. On one

occasion cavalry was substituted for advanced posts and two lines of infantry pickets were posted in their rear. Frequent changes of position of some of Lee's camps are noted, probably by substituting well known, faithful

Reports concerning the scarcity of food in Local army are confirmed. Only a quarter of a pound of pork is allowed each man per day. A small quantity of flour in myths in the service.

Account of prisoners and refugees that the tabel government has not distributed any clienting since our movement on Mine run. Some of the Georgia troops have received a small supply of clothing from that State. Blankets with them are getting scarce and command a

heavy premium.

Intercepted letters from robel ladies show that of the three thousand cavairy sent into the valley during the recent cold weather, not over five hundred had returned.

Many were frozen to death, others were frestbitten and sought refuge in the farm houses and villages. The entire movement was a total failure. At last accounts Early's force was resting on Middle river, near Mount Crawford, having abandoned the enterprise.

This morning eleven prisoners of war and ten horses, belonging principally to the Sixth Virginia cavalry, were sent to head-quarters from the cavalry corps. They were captured near the Buse Ridge, in the vicinity of Thoraton Gap. The horses are in the worst possible condition.

Deserters continue to arrive from the front. They report a great scarcity of provisions, forage and clothing, and also, that large numbers are awaiting the proper opportunity to avail themselves of the Fresident's amnesty

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MATANZAS.

Admiral Farragut and General Banks in Consultation.

ALL QUIET IN TEXAS,

The steamship Matanzas, Captain Liesgang, from New Orleans January 26, arrived at this port yesterday after-

Purser J. C. Caro will accept our thanks for pr delivery of letters and papers.

The Columbia and Molletian, from New York, arrived

out on the 25th.

The papers to hand contain nothing important. V. T. Dannez, an old and highly respected loyal citizen,

had been appointed Chief of Police. family, arrived on the 25th in the French bark Taurus

NEW ORIZANS, Jan. 26, 1864.

A Large Expedition Fitting Out.—Admiral Parragut and General Banks in Conference-Mobile Probably to te Altacked-New United States District Attorney, &c., &c.

There is no longer any use in disguising the fact from your readers that some important movement is about to take place in this department, as it is known to every

landed at Madisonville; vessels, as I remarked in my last goula. Admiral Farragut has not come here with his fleet for no purpose, and in fact I will tell you that all attacked by Farragus on the water and the troops of

General Banks on land. May their prophecy prove true. last, the Admiral received the public at the residence of

well and happily.
Yesterday Admiral Farragut and Major General Banks
paid a visit to the sloop of war Portamouth, now lying in
the river, and were hospitably entertained by her effi-

the river, and were hospitably entertained by her efficient commander.

A shocking and mysterious murder took place in this neighborhood a few days ago. It appears that a hunter, named Perin, starfed for Barrataria, in a small beat, with the proceeds of a carge of game which he had brought to town. The next morning the boat was found in Harvey's canal, with the hunter's hat lying at the bottom, with blood all around it. There is no doubt that he was murdered for the little amount which he had in his possession, probably only a few dollars. The body has not yet been discovered. This morning one of the papers, in speaking of the affair, heads the article with "The Murdered Hunter of Barrataria; or, The Hoody Sing."

Colonel N. A. M. Dudley's brigade of cavairy paraded through the streets of this city on Sunday morning last, presenting a fine sight. This is the largest body of cavairy ever seen together in this city.

General Shepley has appointed District Attorney J. W. Thomas to act as Attorney General in the city.

Ourt.
The weather has been very fine in this city during the last ten days.
All remains quiet in Texas and along the Teche.

GENERAL KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

Reoccupation of Burlington and Moor-field Junction—Raid on the Railroad and Telegraph—The Marauders Driven

Off, &c.
MR. T. C. WILSON'S DESPATCH. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGIN
Feb. 2-8 P. M.

This morning Col. Mullican advanced up the New creek valley, drove the enemy back, reoccupied Burlington,

cavalry reached the railroad at North Branch and Pat portion of the Ringgold cavalry, Company F, of the Fiftyfourth Pennsylvania, and the One Hundred and Thirty ninth Pennsylvania reserves, were slightly engaged Trains arrived to night from l'atterson's creek report the

cutting of the road is considered a trifling affair. Telegraph operators are out putting up the wires. A bridge repairing train goes out from Cumberland at daylight.
We have taken some prisoners.

Capture of the Rebel Steamer Mayflower

by the Gunbout Union. Four Monnox, Feb. 2, 1864.
The United States steamer Union has arrived in fortyeight hours from Port Royal, bound to New York. Jansote Pass, Florida, loaded with cotton. January 31, off Charleston, heard heavy firing. The Union put into

Address to the People of Arkansas. The undersigned, citizens of Arkansas, having been of

to Washington, D. C., and consulted with the authorities, are happy to announce that an opportunity will be afforded, harmonizing with the action of our late State Convention, to permanently reorganize our State government; and that for this purpose a popular election will be held in March, A. D. 1864.

afforded, harmonizing with the action of our late State Convention, to permanently reorganize our State government; and that for this purpose a popular election will be held in March. A. D. 1864.

The bare announcement ought to thrill every lover of humanity, of his country, and of law and order, with unspeakable joy.

Need we offer argument or appeal to induce you to act? In rebellion is anarchy and sorrow, and anguish, decolation and ruin irretrievable!

In coming home to the government of our fathers is peace, happiness, protection and hope for the future.

We have been through much of the North and observed closely. The long and bitter agitation of the slavery question, and this cruel and bloody war, have not been able to crush out of the hearts of Northern people their love for their Southern brothers. We will not be received back sullenly and bitterly, but by rejoicings and illuminations all over a happy land. They sympathize eyer our sufferings and corrows, and with open hands and wilfing hearts are ready to do their utmost to alleviate them when we return. But they are determined. They are wealthy, powerful in numbers and resources, and full of, the war spirit. They will never give up the government. They znow they can maintain and save it, and they mean to do it—eyen if the last of us should go down to bloody graves.

We hope every man who loves his country and his home will go to work. There can surely be no need of further delay upon our part.

To our brothers and friends who are yet in rebellion we desire to say that an opportunity is offered to lay down your arms, save the remnant of your property, and come in to the support of the government. It is not burstliating. Your names are histoned upon history not humiliating. Your names are hardened upon history not humiliating. Your ountry a

merchant service, having made, on her trial trip, fourseen knots an hour on a flood tide, with six men lubricat-